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COUNTRY Poland**CONFIDENTIAL**

REPORT

TOPIC Polish Military Installations in Warsaw

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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REFERENCES

PAGES 4

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prison No 1 in Warsaw-Mokotow was located on the south side of ul. Rakowiecka and bordered on ul. Kazimierzowska in the east and al. Niepodleglosci in the west. Polish Major Orabicki, (Siu) [redacted] was in charge of the prison up to January 1951. One Lieutenant Hoinowski (sic), who was later transferred to the Inspectorate of Political Prisons, acted as deputy prison commandant up to October 1950. Prison guards were green uniforms. Patrols of four KGW guards (Corps of Internal Security), armed with submachine guns and rifles, guarded the prison from the outside. The majority of the inmates were Polish political prisoners. Prisoners of various nationalities were detained in prison building No 10; [redacted] German Generals Strob and Geibel and British Colonel Turner among them. The generals were to be tried. The British colonel was allegedly sentenced to a year and a half in jail. [redacted] a French woman scientist was among the prisoners in building No 10. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
2. A department of the Ministry of Security was located at 37 Rakowiecka. It was in charge of the administration and inspection of all Warsaw prisons. Only UB (Security Police) officers were observed entering or leaving the building.
3. By January 1951, eight new apartment buildings were constructed on the east side of ul. Kazimierzowska, opposite the above mentioned department. It was rumored among the prisoners that UB personnel and their families were to be accommodated there. The residential area was bounded by ul. Rakowiecka in the north, ul. Mszczynska in the east and ul. Harbuta in the south.
4. A barracks installation bordered on ul. Rakowiecka in the south, al. Pulawska in the east, and al. Niepodleglosci in the west. In 1947 and 1948,

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two four-story buildings, each about 60x15 meters, were constructed on the site and stuccoed a bright yellow. [redacted] the structures were school or administration buildings. In January 1951, another building, about 80x15 meters, was under construction. It was five stories high with a flat roof and was painted yellow. A Polish general was frequently observed at the barracks installation. Also, field-grade officers up to the rank of colonel entered the installation daily by car. The installation was occupied by a KBW unit. The entire strength of the troops observed was estimated at more than 1,000 men. Units marching out were organized into platoons and armed with sub-machine guns, rifles and light machine guns. Troops [redacted] belonged to the 1930 and 1931 classes and served 2 1/2 years. The rifles observed were of Polish make. Troops doing guard duty were armed with a submachine gun, which was similar to the German model 43, but was provided with a perforated cooling jacket around the barrel. Polish soldiers [redacted] had [redacted] submachine guns. The light machine guns with attachable drum magazines were of Soviet origin. [redacted] Polish troops [redacted] were anti-Soviet. For example, soldiers said that there would be plenty of Polish deserters in case of war. They hoped for liberation by the Americans. [redacted] their senior officers were absolutely anti-Soviet. There were many pro-Soviet junior officers who were devoted to the Communist regime. A KBW cadet school was located in the western section of the barracks installation, opposite Prison No 1. The cadets, whose strength was estimated at several hundred, were never observed marching in formation. (1)

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5. The barracks installation on the east side of Belvedere Park was bounded by ul. Podchorazych in the south, by ul. Czerniakowska in the east, and ul. 29-go Listopada in the north. A cloister was located just southeast of the installation. Two new four-story buildings, each about 80x20 meters, were being constructed beside the main entrance on ul. Podchorazych in January 1951. The barracks installation was also occupied by KBW troops, whose strength was estimated to exceed that of the troops accommodated in the barracks installation on ul. Rakowiecka. No heavy weapons were observed. Some units marching out carried telephone equipment. Training activity was apparently confined to infantry training. (2)
6. A civil convict camp was located opposite the barracks installation, on the south side of ul. Podchorazych. Its inmates worked on the construction of the two new barracks buildings.
7. In January 1951, a radio station was located on the west side of al. Pulawska, north of the town of Sluzewiec. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] From al. Pulawska, a two-story, smaller building with three watch towers was seen. Two trellis-like towers, each supporting one ring antenna, were located near the building. The antennas were interconnected by wires. Motor vehicles from the Ministry of Security went to and from the radio station. KBW sentries were also observed there. (3) 50X1-HUM
8. A residential area for air force personnel, referred to as Building Project No 16, was under construction on the southern perimeter of Mokotow borough, on the south side of ul. Naruszewicza. The area bordered on ul. Krasnickiego in the east, al. Niepodleglosci in the west, and ul. Woronicza in the south. The residential area included one 32-apartment block, three 48-apartment blocks and one boiler house.
9. Only civilian guards were seen at Fort Mokotowski up to late 1950. In two cases, it was observed that old boxes with German inscriptions were unloaded there. They possibly contained ammunition.

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10. A fuel depot was located in the southwest corner of the former race track, on the west side of ul. Pulawske, south of Sluziowic. The race track was more than 1 km long. The fenced-in area of the depot was rectangular and enclosed by a brick wall. The depot was an underground installation. Ten to 12 embankments, about 15x8 meters and about two meters high were observed. Each embankment had an opening with two standpipes. The depot also contained two large, empty tanks, which were 12 to 18 meters long; and 1 1/2 to 2 meters in diameter. [redacted] the depot was to be enlarged. It was equipped with a special pump installation housed in a building about 62d meters. An aviation gas pump (Lapfstelle) was also observed there. In general, standard fuels were distributed in the depot. Except for the aviation gas pump, no other installations serving the air force were noticed. No fuel drums were observed stored in the open. Fuel was issued to army, KBN, and UB units and other agencies. Up to January 1951, the depot entrance was guarded by two KBN sentries. Only one truck was admitted at a time. The depot was almost exclusively approached from ul. Pulawske. A railroad spur entered the depot from the west. (4) 50X1-HUM
11. A supply depot was located southwest of the fuel depot at Sluziowic. Four large warehouses with flat roofs were observed up to January 1951. In late 1950, the area was fenced. Rations, household utensils and medical supplies were stored in the depot. Source believed that government officials and high-ranking officers were supplied from the depot. The installation was guarded by KBN troops. (4)
12. A fuel depot was located west of ul. Grojecka, north of kol. Rakow, and east of the railroad track leading toward the civil airfield in Okęcie. The depot was an underground installation. Electrically operated pumps were installed in two buildings, each about 30 meters long, with two indoor ramps. About 20 motor vehicles could be refueled in each building at a time. A railroad spur led from Warsaw's main station to the Okęcie airfield. Gasoline was distributed in the one building and diesel oil in the other. There was a wooden shed in the depot area, about 100x10 meters, in which grease and lubricants were stored. In January 1951, [redacted] the depot was directly assigned to the Ministry of Security. [redacted] fuel was picked up by KBN motor vehicles exclusively. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
13. An ammunition and ration supply depot was located in the old, circular Fort Traugutta, about 500 meters west-southwest of the northernmost bridge over the Vistula River, and on the west bank of the river. The installation has four stories. Rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns were observed. Superior headquarters of the depot seemed to be the Ministry of Security, because Prison No 1 was supplied with ammunition and rations from this depot up to January 1951. The depot was guarded by about ten KBN sentries. Only a few Polish civilians were observed working in the fort. Two Polish ordnance officials were assigned to the depot. Infantry weapons were tested in the depot area. 50X1-HUM
14. In the spring of 1950, [redacted] Building Project No 110 [redacted] was located west of ul. Zanki and was enclosed by ul. Senatorska, ul. Miodowa, ul. Kapucynska and ul. Danilowiczowska. On 1 May 1950, the construction of a four-story square building with a flat roof, the basement of which served as a jail for prisoners awaiting retrial, was completed there. UB offices were housed in the building. 50X1-HUM
15. Up to January 1951, the Army High Command was located on the south side of ul. Koszykowa in an area was bounded by ul. Sucha, ul. G. go-Sierpnia and al. Niepodleglosci. (5)

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16. A large Labor Service camp of huts and tents was located in the area of the former Traugutta Park up to January 1951. The personnel of the labor Service were employed at building sites and underwent military training. Sentries at the camp entrance were armed with rifles.
17. Camp No 4 was located on the western bank of the Vistula River. It was bound by ul. Ozerniakowska, ul. Bornoslaska, ul. Kosciuska and ul. Brochow. Prisoners sentenced to short terms were taken to this camp.
18. The Ursus Tractor Factory was located on the east side of ul. Grojecka, 7 to 8 km southwest of Miedze airfield. A new broadcasting station with a very high tower was observed about 10 km south of the factory in May 1949.

[] Comments.

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- (1) This installation quarters a KMW guard regiment of two battalions and a KMW cadet school. It probably houses also the KMW Headquarters as is indicated by the great number of officers observed there. There have been no regular conscripts of the 1931 class to date. The troops of this class were probably volunteers.
 - (2) The barracks installation was previously reported to quarter a KMW guard regiment of several battalions.
 - (3) A radio station of the Ministry of State Security.
 - (4) The fuel and ration supply depots were previously reported, and are known by the designation of Pasa Military Arsenal. []
 - (5) Elements of the KRN are accommodated in the block described. []
- [] the Third Vice-Minister and Chief of the Polish Armed Forces Supply Services has been identified there.

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